



**BOROUGH OF LYMINGTON**



**ANNUAL REPORT**

**of the**

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**for the Year 1970**



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman W. R. K. Symons

Vice-Chairman: Alderman Lt. Cmdr. H. E. M. Mole, M.B.E., R.N. (retd.)

Members: Alderman G. T. Webb

Alderman Brig. R. E. Wood, C.B.E.

Councillor G. Aylward

Councillor V. J. Davies

Councillor A. P. Miall

Councillor E. M. Nabney

Councillor A. E. W. Payne

Councillor Mrs. E. E. M. Robinson

Councillor D. A. R. Taylor

Councillor Mrs. R. Williams

UNFIT HOUSES SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman

Vice-Chairman

Alderman G. T. Webb

Councillor E. M. Nabney

Councillor A. E. W. Payne

Councillor Mrs. E. E. M. Robinson

MAY, 1971

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS  
OF THE BOROUGH OF LYMINGTON

I submit for your information and consideration my thirteenth annual report on the health and sanitary circumstances of your Borough.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Borough occupies an enviable situation, lying between the New Forest on the North and sea to the South. On the West its boundary is the Walkford Brook which separates it from the Borough of Christchurch, and the Rural District of Ringwood and Fordingbridge, and on the East it is bounded by the estuary of the Lymington River with its splendid yachting facilities. The area is largely agricultural with two main centres of population, the ancient town of Lymington to the East and the urban area of New Milton to the West. Lesser centres of population are at Hordle, Milford and Pennington.

Many light industries have been established throughout the area. The population has risen steadily, largely by immigration, and has now passed the 33,750 mark. The increase in the population over the past 20 years amounts to 49% and over the same period the number of inhabited houses has increased by 105%. The subsoil varies from clay to gravel, and the climate is equable.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA 1970

The following figures have been kindly supplied by the Director of the Efford Experimental Horticulture Station.

	<u>Sunshine</u> <u>hours</u>	<u>Rainfall</u> <u>inches</u>		<u>Sunshine</u> <u>hours</u>	<u>Rainfall</u> <u>inches</u>
January	35.6	4.87	July	229.1	2.45
February	114.2	2.40	August	198.8	1.87
March	131.3	2.82	September	179.1	2.70
April	148.7	1.82	October	113.5	0.51
May	240.2	1.60	November	63.8	9.28
June	267.6	1.26	December	67.2	1.04
Total sunshine hours ...	1789.1		In 1969 ...	1756.9	
Total rainfall inches ...	32.62		In 1969 ...	30.13	

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area: 13,730 acres

Population: Registrar General's estimate for mid year 1970 - 33,790

Number of inhabited houses: 14,907

Rateable value: April, 1970: £1,858,825

Sum represented by a penny rate: £7,600

### VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1970 (as supplied by the Registrar General)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Borough of Lymington</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
<u>Live Births</u>					
Total	388	199	189		
Legitimate	353	179	174		
Illegitimate	35	20	15		
<u>Live Birth Rate (Area comparability factor 1.45)</u>					
per 1,000 population				11.5	16.0
Local adjusted rate				16.7	
Ratio of Local adjusted rate to National Rate				1.04	1.00
<u>Illegitimate Live Births</u>					
per cent of total live births				9.00	8.00
<u>Still Births</u>					
Total	4	2	2		
Legitimate	3	2	1		
Illegitimate	1	-	1		
<u>Still Birth Rate</u>					
per 1,000 live and still births				10.00	13.00
<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>				392	
<u>Infant Deaths</u>					
<u>Deaths under 1 year of age</u>					
Total	14	10	4		
Legitimate	12	9	3		
Illegitimate	2	1	1		



	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Borough of Lymington</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
<u>Deaths under 4 weeks of age</u>					
Total	11	8	3		
Legitimate	10	8	2		
Illegitimate	1	-	1		
<u>Deaths under 1 week of age</u>					
Total	11	8	3		
Legitimate	10	8	2		
Illegitimate	1	-	1		
<u>Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 year)</u>					
Per 1,000 live births			Total	36	18
Per 1,000 live births			Legitimate	34	17
Per 1,000 live births			Illegitimate	57	26
<u>Neonatal Mortality Rate</u>					
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births				28	12
<u>Early Neonatal Mortality Rate</u>					
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births				28	11
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u>					
(Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)				38	23
<u>Maternal Deaths (including abortion)</u>				Nil	
<u>Maternal Mortality Rate</u>					
per 1,000 (live and still) births				Nil	0.18
<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		
	595	279	316		
<u>Death Rate (comparability factor .54)</u>					
per 1,000 population				17.5	11.7
Local adjusted rate				9.5	
Ratio of Local adjusted rate to National Rate				0.81	1.00

<u>Causes of Death:</u>		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
B4	Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	1	-
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	2	1
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	2	1
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	6	4
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	4	18
B19(5)	Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	-	1
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	22	4
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	13
B19(8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	5
B19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	6	-
B19(10)	Leukaemia	2	1
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	14	16
B20	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	-	1
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	2	-
B46(1)	Other Endocrine Etc. Diseases	-	1
B23	Anaemias	-	2
B46(3)	Mental Disorders	-	1
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Nervous System	4	4
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	3
B27	Hypertensive Disease	2	4
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	82	69
B29	Other Forms of Heart Disease	11	17
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	40	55
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	9	31
B31	Influenza	2	5
B32	Pneumonia	12	28
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	25	2
B33(2)	Asthma	1	1
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	3
B34	Peptic Ulcer	1	4
B35	Appendicitis	-	1
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	4
B46(8)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	3
B39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-
B46(9)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	3	3
B46(10)	Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	1	-
B46(11)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	1
B42	Congenital Anomalies	1	1
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, Etc.	6	2
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	-
B45	Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	-	2
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-
BE48	All Other Accidents	5	1
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	3	3
Total (all causes)		279	316

Special CausesBorough  
of  
LymingtonEngland  
and  
Wales

Death Rate per 1,000 population

Tuberculosis	-	0.03
Cancer (Lung and Bronchus)	0.77	0.62
(All Causes)	3.61	2.39

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICSsince the District was formed in 1932

Year	Population	LYMINGTON			ENGLAND AND WALES		
		I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.	I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.
1932	15,430	23.7	10.9	11.2	65.0	15.3	12.0
1937	17,660	87.7	12.9	12.5	58.0	14.9	12.4
1942	19,660	41.3	16.0	14.3	49.0	15.8	11.6
1947	21,490	48.9	19.0	15.2	41.0	20.5	12.0
1952	22,510	41.5	11.8	14.5	27.0	15.3	11.3
1957	24,700	15.9	12.3	14.8	23.0	16.1	11.5
1962	29,220	17.8	13.5	15.1	21.4	18.0	11.9
1966	32,120	9.8	12.7	16.9	19.0	17.7	11.7
1967	32,580	15.6	11.8	16.7	18.3	17.2	11.2
1968	33,130	23.7	12.7	16.7	18.0	16.9	11.9
1969	33,510	11.0	13.5	16.6	18.0	16.3	11.9
1970	33,790	36.0	11.5	17.5	18.0	16.0	11.7

I.M.R. Infant Mortality Rate  
 B.R. Birth Rate  
 D.R. Death Rate

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

The following notifications were received during the year:

Scarlet Fever .....	3
Measles .....	16
Whooping Cough .....	2
Encephalitis .....	1
Infective Jaundice .....	1
Typhoid .....	1

One isolated case of typhoid fever occurred. The patient was a 14 year old boy who was taken ill in late June. In spite of the most extensive investigation involving his environment and all the known contacts, no source of infection was ascertained. 144 specimens were submitted for laboratory examination with negative results. The strain of organism was one which is prevalent in India and the Asian sub-continent but the boy had never been out of this area. No secondary case occurred.



## TUBERCULOSIS

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
		M	F	M	F
Number on register at 31.12.70	318	128	106	48	36
New Notifications 1970	2	2	--	-	-
Transfers to other areas	2	-	2	-	-
Transfers from other areas	1	1	-	-	-
Removed from Register	1	-	1	-	-
(no longer suffering from TB)					

## LUNG CANCER

26 people died of lung cancer, one more than the previous year. This contributes to an average of 27.6 deaths per annum in this District over the past five years compared with 19.4 deaths per annum in the previous five years. There is also a rising trend in the number of female deaths, 24 in the past five years, 18 in the previous quinquennium.

The national death rate from smoking induced disease continues to rise. In particular lung cancer deaths in England and Wales increased during the year by 455 to 30,218. Two recent publications have again emphasised with great clarity the toll of invalidism and premature death which is exacted by the "pernicious weed". "Smoking and Health Now", a second report by the Royal College of Physicians, says among many other things "cigarette smoking is now as important a cause of death as were the great epidemic diseases such as typhoid, cholera and tuberculosis that affected previous generations in this country". "Smoking and Health" was a report to the 23rd World Health Assembly which likewise spelled out the serious consequences of smoking and urged that member states should set up control programmes.

Sir George Godber, Chief Medical Officer to the Department of Health and Social Security, delivering the 1971 Chadwick Lecture said "cigarette smoking is the largest single avoidable cause of premature death in Britain".

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

No action was required under this section.

## HOUSING

During the year the "Reema" flats at Milton North were completed consisting of 51 one bedroomed and 48 two bedroomed flats.

Contracts were let for three additional Warden Schemes for elderly persons at Barfields Court, 35 flatlets, Milton North 32 flatlets and Corbins Field, Pennington 32 flatlets. The Barfields scheme is linked with the existing Wardens scheme and is nearing completion: it includes 4 two bedroomed and 8 one bedroomed flats in Carlton House adjoining. When the present schemes are completed the Council will have five Warden schemes with a total of 163 units.

The pre-fabs at Thornham Road have been cleared, with the exception of four, and this site is to be redeveloped for 68 five person houses.

16 three bedroomed houses are in course of construction at Andrew Lane, Ashley, and a further 36 one bedroomed flats at Milton North.

Council owned property 31.12.70

Pre-war permanent houses .....	439
Post-war permanent houses .....	1438
Prefabs .....	4
Warden schemes - Flatlets .....	56
Miscellaneous .....	5

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1942

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There are 957 applicants on the housing list of which 347 are applications for Old People's accommodation. This shows an increase of 82 applications over last years statistics. During the year 113 families were rehoused, of which 35 were in Old People's accommodation. 35 overcrowded families were rehoused by the Council.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The public swimming bath is an open air pool 440 ft. by 140 ft. with a surface area just under  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The bottom is gravel and the sides concrete. The depth varies from 3 ft. to 10 ft. and it is estimated to hold nearly 2 million gallons of water. The pool is filled through sluices from the estuary at high water. The salinity is approximately 50% of sea water. Re-circulation via two fountain inlets is at a rate of 30,000 gallons per hour. There is no filtration but the re-circulated water is chlorinated.

36 samples of swimming bath water were taken for bacteriological examination on 19 occasions between May, when the Baths opened, and September, when they closed. All samples proved to be highly satisfactory bacteriologically. In addition the Department carried out 39 tests for residual chlorine and 40 pH tests. The pH was maintained at a stable alkalinity by the addition of soda ash: this adjustment was made on twelve occasions and consequently it was not necessary to empty the baths during the season. Before the season commenced copper sulphate was added to the water and this successfully prevented algal growth.



The daily average of persons using the baths is shown below. On some days an attendance figure of 1,300 was reached.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Daily Average</u>	
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
May	374	100
June	848	673
July	341	597
August	526	514
September	140	70

#### MOSQUITOES

The treatment of various accumulations of water in the Borough was carried out at intervals from March to September during this year. These consisted of some woodland copses, ditches and ponds.

It was found that only a minimum amount of treatment was required as the ponds etc. had dried up to a greater degree due to a very dry summer.

Three complaints were received during the year from the Milford, Everton and Lymington areas and all three were found to be associated with aedes detritus species which breed in the brackish water of the nearby salt marshes.

Two of the three complaints were from relative newcomers to the area and it now appears that residents of longer standing accept, albeit somewhat unwillingly, that the nuisance caused by these insects is a small price to pay for living in these areas.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### (1) Public Health Officers

#### Medical Officer of Health

D. J. N. McNab, V.R.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
(also Medical Officer of Health of Borough of  
Christchurch and Rural District of Ringwood and  
Fordingbridge and a Senior Medical Officer in the  
Health Department of the Hampshire County Council).

#### Chief Public Health Inspector

J. G. Jenkins, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.

#### Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

M. G. Tomkins, Cert.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

#### Additional Public Health Inspectors

J. E. Stopher, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
B. Fleming, M.A.P.H.I.

#### Trainee Public Health Inspector

R. S. Baldry

### (2) Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Poole General Hospital, Poole, Dorset, which is under the direction of Dr. G. J. G. King. We are greatly indebted to Dr. King and his technicians for their ever willing advice and assistance.

The following specimens from the Borough of Lymington were examined at the Public Health Laboratory and include specimens submitted by general practitioners. The details have been kindly submitted by Dr. King.

Food .....	294	Ice Cream .....	37
Milk .....	97	Faeces and Urine .....	243
Water .....	431	Other Sanitary .....	784
Miscellaneous .....	24	Nose and Throat .....	3

Total: 1,913

Chemical Analyses are carried out by the Public Analyst at Southampton, Mr. H. Dediccoat.



(3) Hospitals

Lymington & District (King Edward VII Memorial Hospital) .. General  
Milford-on-Sea War Memorial Hospital ..... General  
Lymington Infirmary ..... Chronic Sick  
White House Hospital, Milford-on-Sea ..... Mentally Subnormal  
Barton-on-Sea Maternity Home  
Infectious Disease is treated at Southampton Isolation Hospital

(4) Tuberculosis

The clinic facilities for the treatment, prevention and after care of this infection are provided jointly by the Regional Hospital Board and the County Council. The clinic serving this area is held in Christchurch Hospital and is conducted by Dr. A. T. Hendry.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

Ambulance Service

The County Ambulance Service operates through four main stations and a number of sub-stations. One of the main stations is at Lymington.

All ambulances are fitted with radio and are controlled from Winchester. Requests for service must be made to:-

The Central Ambulance Control,  
Queens Road,  
Winchester.

Tel: Winchester 61644

The emergency 999 service also operates through Winchester.

Nursing Service

Seven District Nurses and Mid-Wives are provided together with five Health Visitors and a School Nurse. The nurses and health visitors are largely attached to the several general practices throughout the Borough.

Area Nursing Officer:

Mrs. M. Roberts,  
c/o R. D. C. Offices,  
Appletree Court, Lyndhurst.

Tel: Lyndhurst 2891 Ext.277

Home Help Service (From 1st April, 1971, under the control of the Social Services Department)

Home Help Organiser:

Mrs. J. Whiting,  
Health Centre,  
Hillcroft,  
New Street, Lymington. Tel: Lymington 2073

Ante Natal Clinic

Health Centre,  
Hillcroft,  
New Street, Lymington.

Every Tuesday at 2.00 p.m.

Child Health Clinics

Baptist School Hall, Ashley, New Milton	1st & 3rd Monday
Methodist Church Hall, Barton-on-Sea	1st & 3rd Tuesday
Women's Institute Hall, Hordle	1st & 3rd Thursday
Hillcroft, New Street, Lymington	Every Friday
Village Centre, Milford-on-Sea	4th Thursday
British Legion Hall, New Milton	1st & 3rd Thursday
Women's Institute Hall, Pennington	2nd & 4th Tuesday

School Health Services

School medical inspections are carried out periodically by Assistant County Medical Officers and Health Visitors.

Special Clinics are held in the County Council Health Centre, Hillcroft, New Street, Lymington.

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis and Vaccination against Smallpox

Immunisation is carried out by family doctors and at Child Health Clinics. Records are now maintained partly by your Medical Officer of Health and partly by the County computer. Children attending Child Health Clinics, and those whose doctors have opted to take advantage of the computer scheme are sent appointments for each stage of immunisation and the records are stored in the computer. Present indications are that, under the influence of the computer scheme, high levels of immunisation are being achieved.

Records received during 1970:

Type of Vaccine	Year of Birth					Others under 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963/66		
<u>Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus</u>							
Primary .....	25	314	100	7	1	-	447
Re-inforcing .	-	8	8	7	66	4	93
<u>Diphtheria, Tetanus</u>							
Primary .....	-	3	1	1	12	-	17
Re-inforcing .	4	1	-	1	304	14	324
<u>Diphtheria only</u>							
Primary .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Re-inforcing .	-	-	-	-	17	-	17
<u>Poliomyelitis</u>							
Primary .....	6	330	98	8	15	-	457
Re-inforcing .	-	10	12	7	396	24	449

Smallpox Vaccination

Age	Months				Years			Total
	0-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	1 year	2-4	5-15	
Primary Vaccination	-	-	1	4	103	154	24	286
Re- Vaccination	-	-	-	-	-	10	78	88



## Measles Vaccination

After the set-back in measles vaccination which occurred in 1969, due to a shortage of vaccine and unfavourable comments on the reactions produced by one particular brand, subsequently withdrawn, the impetus of vaccination was to some extent lost. As a result the national notifications of measles which had shown a dramatic fall, have tended to rise. Our own vaccination has proceeded reasonably well but it should further improve when the influence of the computer is felt.

### Measles Vaccination carried out during 1970:

<u>Year of Birth</u>				
1970	...	...	...	1
1969	...	...	...	133
1968	...	...	...	111
1967	...	...	...	41
1963/66	...	...	...	173
Others under 15	...	...	...	3
Total ...				462

## Rubella (German Measles) Vaccination

The Rubella virus causes a relatively mild illness, frequently in children. However, should the infection be contracted by a pregnant woman, particularly during the first trimester, there is a high risk that the baby will be born physically or mentally handicapped. An effective vaccine has been developed in recent years and in the summer the Department of Health and Social Security decided to offer vaccination to girls between the ages of 11 and 14 commencing with 13 year olds. Accordingly, schools were circulated and a good response was obtained.

Future policy will be to offer vaccination at the age of 11 after the earlier age groups have been covered.

106 vaccinations were carried out on 13 year old girls.



SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA  
REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

In submitting this section of the report I wish to thank all in the Public Health Department, and in particular Dr. McNab, for their support. My thanks are also due to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their consideration and support.

WATER SUPPLY

(a) Lymington Town's Supply

The source of the supply is from the Bracklesham sands and it is thought that these sands at Ampress are contained within a clay basin into which the underground water collects. The source is capable of producing up to 600,000 gallons per day. The three artesian boreholes are of approximately 390 ft. depth and are of 16 ins., 18 ins. and 24 ins. diameter. Under load the normal pumping level is about 150 ft. from the surface. The water is lifted in two stages, first by compressed air to ground level and, after filtration and chlorination, by main centrifugal pumps to the Sway Road Tower.

The undertaking is under the supervision of the Borough Engineer and the following details were obtained from his Department.

(i) Water Consumption

<u>Year</u>	<u>Industrial Use (Galls)</u>	<u>Domestic Use (Galls)</u>	<u>Total (Galls)</u>
1968	51,852,371	115,635,829	167,488,200
1969	60,234,980	120,070,420	180,305,400
1970	64,729,820	120,924,149	183,653,969

Water pumped from Ampress Works ..... 149,443,000 galls.  
Water supplied in bulk by West Hampshire Water Co. 34,210,969 galls.

New mains laid during 1970:     3"    100 yards  
The number of new properties connected:    120  
The number of separately assessed domestic dwellings supplied: 2570  
There are no dwellings served by standpipes.

Agreement has been reached with the West Hampshire Water Company for the transfer of the Undertaking to them. The provisional date of the transfer is fixed for October, 1971.

The laying of the 12" supply main from the West Hampshire Water Company's reservoir at Sway has been completed and is in operation. This will take care of the increasing water requirements but the distribution system requires strengthening by laying the proposed trunk main from Bridge Road to Ampress. This has been delayed pending a decision on a possible new access to the Ampress Works which may follow the route of the main.

(ii)	<u>Chemical Analysis</u>	<u>No. 3 Bore</u>	<u>No. 4 Bore</u>
(a)	<u>Physical Examination</u>		
	Colour - Hazen units	6	<5
	Appearance	Clear and Bright	Clear and Bright, trace of deposit
	Taste	Normal	Normal
	Odour	Nil	Nil
	Microscopical Appearance	No visible suspended matter	No visible suspended matter
(b)	<u>General Chemical Examination (Results in Parts Per Million)</u>		
	Reaction (pH value)	7.4	7.7
	Free Carbon Dioxide (as CO <sub>2</sub> )	5 p.p.m.	5 p.p.m.
	Free and Saline Nitrogen (as N)	0.32 p.p.m.	0.26 p.p.m.
	Albuminoid Nitrogen (as N)	0.01 p.p.m.	0.04 p.p.m.
	Nitrous Nitrogen (as N)	<0.01 p.p.m.	<0.01 p.p.m.
	Nitric Nitrogen (as N)	0.5 p.p.m.	0.5 p.p.m.
	Total Hardness		
	by E.D.T.A. method (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	190 p.p.m.	210 p.p.m.
	Temporary Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	155 p.p.m.	140 p.p.m.
	Permanent Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	35 p.p.m.	70 p.p.m.
	Total Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	155 p.p.m.	140 p.p.m.
	Oxygen absorbed from N/80 <sup>3</sup>		
	permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.02 p.p.m.	0.02 p.p.m.
	Total Dissolved Solids		
	(dried at 180°C)	260 p.p.m.	270 p.p.m.
	Free Chlorine	Nil	Nil
(c)	<u>Mineral Analysis (Results in Parts Per Million)</u>		
	Calcium as Ca	58 p.p.m.	58 p.p.m.
	Magnesium as Mg	12 p.p.m.	15 p.p.m.
	Carbonate as CO <sub>3</sub>	93 p.p.m.	84 p.p.m.
	Chloride as Cl	18 p.p.m.	24 p.p.m.
	Sodium as Na	13.5 p.p.m.	13 p.p.m.
	Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	37 p.p.m.	51 p.p.m.
	Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub>	2 p.p.m.	2 p.p.m.
	Nitrite as NO <sub>2</sub>	<0.05 p.p.m.	<0.05 p.p.m.
	Silicate as SiO <sub>2</sub>	10 p.p.m.	10 p.p.m.
	Iron as Fe	0.4 p.p.m.	0.4 p.p.m.
	Lead as Pb	<0.01 p.p.m.	<0.01 p.p.m.
	Copper as Cu	<0.01 p.p.m.	<0.01 p.p.m.
	Zinc as Zn	0.05 p.p.m.	0.15 p.p.m.
	Fluorine as F	0.36 p.p.m.	0.31 p.p.m.
	Anionic Detergents	Nil	Nil



(ii)	<u>Chemical Analysis cont.</u>	<u>No. 5 Bore</u>	<u>Town Supply</u>
(a)	Colour - Hazen units	21	<5
	Appearance	Slightly turbid brown deposit	Clear and bright, no visible sus- pended matter
	Taste	Normal	Normal
	Odour	Nil	Normal
	Microscopical Appearance	Mainly sand with few particles of iron	-
(b)	<u>General Chemical Examination (Results in Parts Per Million)</u>		
	Reaction (pH value)	7.6	7.3
	Free Carbon Dioxide (as CO <sub>2</sub> )	8 p.p.m.	4 p.p.m.
	Free and Saline Nitrogen (as N)	0.30 p.p.m.	0.08 p.p.m.
	Albuminoid Nitrogen (as N)	0.02 p.p.m.	0.05 p.p.m.
	Nitrous Nitrogen (as N)	<0.01 p.p.m.	<0.01 p.p.m.
	Nitric Nitrogen (as N)	0.5 p.p.m.	0.12 p.p.m.
	Total Hardness by E.D.T.A. method (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	245 p.p.m.	210 p.p.m.
	Temporary Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	135 p.p.m.	125 p.p.m.
	Permanent Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	110 p.p.m.	85 p.p.m.
	Total Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	135 p.p.m.	125 p.p.m.
	Oxygen absorbed from N/80 <sup>3</sup> permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.15 p.p.m.	0.1 p.p.m.
	Total Dissolved Solids (dried at 180°C)	360 p.p.m.	295 p.p.m.
	Free Chlorine	Nil	Nil
(c)	<u>Mineral Analysis (Results in Parts Per Million)</u>		
	Calcium as Ca	70 p.p.m.	62 p.p.m.
	Magnesium as Mg	17 p.p.m.	12 p.p.m.
	Carbonate as CO <sub>3</sub>	81 p.p.m.	75 p.p.m.
	Sodium as Na	14.5 p.p.m.	13 p.p.m.
	Chloride as Cl	26 p.p.m.	28 p.p.m.
	Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	104 p.p.m.	51 p.p.m.
	Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub>	2 p.p.m.	0.5 p.p.m.
	Nitrite as NO <sub>2</sub>	<0.05 p.p.m.	<0.05 p.p.m.
	Silicate as SiO <sub>2</sub>	10 p.p.m.	12 p.p.m.
	Iron as Fe	0.04 p.p.m.	<0.05 p.p.m.
	Lead as Pb	<0.01 p.p.m.	<0.05 p.p.m.
	Copper as Cu	<0.01 p.p.m.	<0.05 p.p.m.
	Zinc as Zn	0.10 p.p.m.	0.15 p.p.m.
	Fluorine as F	0.55 p.p.m.	0.36 p.p.m.
	Anionic Detergents	Nil	Absent

## Observations

Boreholes - The samples were all of excellent quality free from pollution.

They were also free from contamination except for the sample from No. 5 bore which contained iron and sand in suspension, possibly derived from disturbance of the main or a service pipe. This iron was all in suspension.

## Town Supply

The results show the sample to be of good quality and free from pollution and contamination.

## Bacteriological Examination

Samples are taken weekly from various premises in the town and from each borehole in rotation. A total of 110 samples were taken with the following results:-

	No. of Samples	No. of samples containing coliform per 100 ml	No. of samples containing bact. coli (type 1) per 100 ml	Coliform bacilli present per 100 ml	Bacterium coli (type 1) per 100 ml
Direct from mains supply	52	2	nil	$\frac{3}{25}$	nil
No.3 Borehole before treatment	26	1	nil	2	nil
No.4 Borehole before treatment	26	nil	nil	nil	nil
Settlement tanks before treatment	6	1	1	2	2
Total ...	110	4	1		



## Comments

These results are very satisfactory indicating a water relatively free from pollution or contamination even prior to treatment.

Fortnightly pH testing of the Town's Supply is carried out by the Public Health Department, 77 samples were tested with the following results:-

	<u>No. of Samples</u>	pH 7.7	pH 7.8	pH 7.9
No. 3 and 4 Boreholes	39	nil	nil	39
Filtered water	38	16	22	nil

These results are very satisfactory; the borehole water showed no fluctuation whatsoever. The filtered water varying slightly but achieving a most satisfactory result.

### (b) West Hampshire Water Company Supply serving New Milton, Milford-on-Sea, Pennington and Hordle

The water supplied by the West Hampshire Water Company comes from the River Avon at Knapp Mill and is treated by filtration, super chlorination and de-chlorination. Another source of supply is from deep boreholes in the chalk at Hale.

The Chief Engineer to the Water Company has kindly supplied the following information.

1. New mains laid in 1970 .....

12"	.....	4,844 yards
4"	.....	624 yards
3"	.....	953 yards
1½"	.....	127 yards
2. 400 new properties were connected.
3. There are 11,986 separately assessed domestic dwellings supplied.
4. There are no dwellings served by standpipes.

## Sampling

### Chemical Analysis (Chemical Results in Milligrams Per Litre (ppm))

Appearance	Clear and bright
Turbidity (A.P.H.A. units)	Nil
Colour (Hazen)	8
Odour	Nil

## Chemical Analysis cont ...

pH	7.9
Free Carbon Dioxide	5
Electric Conductivity (Reciprocal Megohms per cm.)	440
Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	320
Chlorine present as Chloride	18
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	190
Hardness: Total	225
Carbonate	190
Non-carbonate	35
Nitrate Nitrogen	2.7
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.01
Oxygen Absorbed	0.80
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.02
Residual Chlorine	Absent
Metals: Iron, zinc, copper, lead	Absent

## Bacteriological Results

Number of colonies developing on Agar:

1 day at 37°C .....	7 per ml
2 days at 37°C .....	8 per ml
3 days at 20-22°C .....	2 per ml

	<u>Present</u> <u>In</u>	<u>Absent</u> <u>From</u>	<u>Most Probable</u> <u>number</u>
Presumptive Coliform reaction	... ml	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
Bact.coli (type 1)	... ml	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
Cl. welchii reaction	100 ml	10 ml	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. Its organic quality and bacterial purity are of a high standard.

These results indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic uses.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Sixty-two samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination and all samples were satisfactory.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Council has given approval to the drainage scheme for the Riverside Area of Lymington and the proposals are under consideration by the Department of the Environment.

The scheme will to a large extent, reduce pollution of the Lymington River and eventually lead to the abandonment of the old Oxey Outfall.

Experimental work has been carried out at the Barton Sewage Works in connection with the chlorination of the effluent in order to minimise the amount of pollution along the beaches. Details of the work carried out are described later in the report.

The need for a relief sewer to the northern part of New Milton has become urgent and the Council has instructed the design work for this to proceed as rapidly as possible.

### Cesspools, Septic Tanks etc.

Number of properties with cesspools or septic tanks ...	794
Number of properties with earth or chemical closets ...	37

The properties mainly lie in the unsewered area of Bashley, Hordle, Milford and Woodside and other rural parts of the Borough.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

The weekly collection of household refuse has been maintained. The bulk of the refuse has increased largely due to the abundance of paper and plastic material now used by the general public. In addition many more dwellings are without facilities for burning the odd carton or waste paper.

The use of paper sacks on caravan and chalet sites has been extended including the Naish Estate which is gradually changing over to this method.

Tipping was transferred to the Efford Tip where some five acres have been filled ready for reinstatement to agricultural purposes.

The Pennington Tip remains open for receiving garden refuse and certain other matter not received at the Efford site.



The charges for trade refuse based on the average number of bins collected each week have been amended and are now as follows:-

1 bin free on the first weekly collection.  
 Next 2 bins on the first weekly collection - £2 each per annum  
 Additional bins (in excess of 3) on the  
     first weekly collection. - £4 each per annum  
 Second collection - All bins - £4 each per annum

The free special collection of bulky items is again in big demand. It is hoped that this will continue to be made use of thus contributing to the reduction of indiscriminate dumping which appears unfortunately to be on the increase in some parts of the Borough.

#### SAMPLES TAKEN BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Milk .....	80	Streams and Ponds .....	62
Milk Containers (Batches) .....	20	Sewage Effluents	
Ice Cream Products .....	33	Chemical .....	3
Water (Mains Supply)		Bacteriological .....	155
Chemical .....	4	Food	
Bacteriological .....	178	Chemical .....	5
Well Water .....	4	Bacteriological .....	353
Sea Water Baths		Food Premises Plant and	
Bacteriological .....	36	Equipment .....	143
Other Baths .....	39	Faeces, Urine, Blood, Nose	
Sea Water .....	72	and Throat .....	73
		Miscellaneous .....	208

#### TESTS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORATE

Sea Water Baths	Residual Chlorine Tests	39
	pH Tests	40
Other Baths	Residual Chlorine Tests	13
	pH Tests	13
Towns Water Supply	pH Tests	77

#### REPORT ON SAMPLES OF FOOD, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT ETC.

##### Cream and Cream Confectionery

Cream Confectionery was sampled from 10 confectionery shops in the district. The samples consisted mainly of doughnuts, eclairs, artificial cream buns and similar foodstuff. No salmonella or



staphylococcal organisms were present in any of the samples taken. (These are the organisms usually associated with food poisoning and with poor hygienic practices.)

Three samples of fresh cream from two dairies were also found to be satisfactory.

#### Other Foods

Other food sampled included yogurt, meat paste, tinned salmon and a variety of foods suspected of causing stomach upsets; no cases were traced to any particular food examined.

The majority of the food samples were of viscera and chickens from the poultry packing station. Samples of plant and equipment at the Packing Station coupled with swabs and samples of feed and litter from the broiler houses were collected and submitted for laboratory examination in an endeavour to trace the cycle of salmonella infection. Comment on this work is made later in the report.

#### Sea Water

Sampling of the sea water from two of the Borough's bathing beaches was continued during the last six months of 1970 - in all 72 sea water samples and 59 sewage effluents and swabs were taken.

During the first three months i.e. July to September, a 10% solution of sodium hypochlorite was added to the effluent leaving Barton Sewage Works between 06.00 and 20.00 hours each day. The addition of this solution to the effluent had the effect of reducing the number of bacteria being discharged into the sea by half; on one occasion the reduction was as much as 89%.

The median coliform bacilli counts for the months of July to September inclusive shows a reduction over the median counts for 1967 and 1969 for the same period. During August there were two very high counts recorded at both sampling points which, when examined with the pertinent data recorded for the samples, suggests that unchlorinated effluent found its way back along the coast when the tide turned.

The experimental addition of the 10% solution of sodium hypochlorite during July, August and September, 1970, was considered a success.

By adding the hypochlorite solution 24 hours a day from May to the end of September each year the median count in the sea water should be further reduced.

During 1971 it is proposed to install an inert corrosion resistant thick wall polythene reinforced tank in the sludge bay at the sewage works. This tank will hold some 2,000 galls. of 15% sodium hypochlorite and will be filled by tanker delivery.

Coupled to this tank will be a Wallace and Tierman electric metering pump, which, when it is correctly set, will dose the sewage effluent via a  $\frac{3}{8}$ " plastic pipe with a 10% solution of sodium hypochlorite. To ensure correct dosing a potentiometer is to be fixed in the recorder house and will transmit the flow variation to the control board on the metering pump.

#### Well Water

Samples taken from four properties still served by wells were satisfactory.

#### Rivers and Streams

Some 47 samples were taken of the Danestream during the summer period with greatly varying results, but mainly showing a high degree of contamination of bacterial origin.

The higher reaches and tributaries had a fairly low pollution rating, probably of animal origin.

Samples below sewer overflows and pumping stations gave consistently high coliform counts. It would appear that until such times as an adequate sewerage system is provided and the existing overflows disconnected, no major improvement in the bacteriological standard of the stream can be expected.

#### Swimming Baths

Inspection of six privately owned swimming baths used by members of the public were made and samples of the water taken for examination. Four of the baths are situated at schools and two others at caravan sites. Minor problems occurred which were quickly put right by the pool manufacturers.

## FACTORIES ACT 1961

Factories in the Borough total 187. As required the prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act are attached as an annexe to this report.

### Types of Factories Registered

Builders and Ancillary Works .....	30
Garages .....	37
Dairies .....	3
Boat Builders and Ancillary Works .....	14
Radio, Cycle and Electrical .....	13
Bakehouses .....	9
Laundries .....	6
Engineering .....	38
Boot Repairs .....	4
Upholstery .....	5
Printing .....	4
Miscellaneous .....	24



SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Inspections during 1970:

DESCRIPTION	Inspections	Action reqd	Remedied*	NOTICES	
				In formal	Formal
Milk and Dairies	94	2	2	1	2
Housing Acts (incl. Survey)	1992	114	68	109	12
Public Health Acts	124	8	16	8	4
Improvement Area (1964 Act)	5	-	-	-	-
Houses Let in Multiple Occup.	94	12	8	9	2
Standard Grant	175	32	18	-	-
Improvement Grant	293	7	3	-	-
Qualification Certificates	68	34	19	17	-
Rent Act	-	-	-	-	-
Council House Application	89	-	-	-	-
Drainage	223	22	17	11	2
Water Supply	155	-	-	-	-
Caravan and Tented Sites	376	23	26	21	-
Schools	4	4	4	2	-
Offices, Shops & R.P. Act	63	6	6	4	-
Factories Act	72	12	14	11	-
Outworkers	8	-	-	-	-
Clean Air Act	54	19	19	4	3
Food and Drugs Act	155	18	18	10	1
Hygiene Regulations	327	48	60	22	-
Market Stalls	202	17	16	14	-
Meat Inspection	460	-	-	-	-
Poultry Inspection	306	-	-	-	-
Other Food Inspection	18	-	-	-	-
Knackers Yard	4	1	1	1	-
Accumulation/Deposits	244	23	22	4	-
Watercourses/Ditches	49	1	1	-	-
Noise Abatement Act	187	11	9	2	2
Disinfest/Disinfect	62	5	5	-	-
Infectious Disease	181	-	-	-	-
Pet Animals Act	4	-	-	-	-
Animal Boarding Est. Act	1	-	-	-	-
Riding Establishment Act	31	-	1	-	-
Mosquito Control	20	-	-	-	-
Sea Water Baths	22	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Act, 1956	-	-	-	-	-
Food Hygiene (Vehicles)	10	1	-	1	-
Other Public Health Matters	617	24	18	15	2
Pests	82	32	32	6	-
Talks, Meetings, Interviews	290	-	-	-	-
Total .....	7161	476	403	272	30
Rats and Mice .....	3064	877	877	-	-
Petroleum Regulations	120	22	17	22	-
Grand Total .....	10345	1375	1297	294	30

\* Includes defects outstanding from previous year

## COMPLAINTS AND NUISANCES

Complaints received during the year totalled 283 and, in addition, there were 511 complaints of rodent infestation. Of the 283 complaints, remedial action was required in 162 instances. The nature of these complaints and the results of action is indicated below:

Nature of Complaint	Complaints made	Action Required	Remedied
Drainage defects .....	18	17	17
Smoke nuisances .....	27	19	19
Accumulations and Deposits	36	23	22
Housing defects .....	28	18	11
Pests .....	49	32	32
Food Supplies .....	50	18	18
Noise Abatement .....	30	11	9
Miscellaneous .....	45	24	18
Total .....	283	162	146

### Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Noise is no doubt the most serious of pollution problems of modern times and it has been said that it is an environmental insult that should be dealt with along with all of the others. We are fortunate in so far as we are little troubled with aircraft noise and, as yet, from hovercraft noise.

The Council authorised the purchase of a precision sound level meter and other equipment which enables the department to make accurate assessments where there is a complaint of noise.

Fourteen incidents of noise were reported during the year in which 30 complaints were received. Action was required in 11 cases.



The following table indicates the type of nuisance and the causative agents in each instance:-

Type of Premises	Causation	Suggested remedy
1 Industrial	Early morning vehicle movement	Remove park from vicinity of dwelling
2 Road drills and compressors	Unmuffled drill, open sided compressor	Provide muffler and enclose compressor
3 Industrial	Engine and exhaust noise. Stationary motor	Provide silencer and extend exhaust
4 Industrial	Diesel motors and grinding machine	Removal of plant from vicinity of dwellings
5 Farming	Bird Scarers	Adjustment of periods of use.
6 Business	Fan noise, defective motor bearings	Overhaul
7 Industrial	Diesel motor, exposed machinery	Remove plant to more suitable site
8 Industrial	Fan and motor noise	Provide suitable silencers
9 Industrial	Fan noise	No nuisance
10 Domestic	Noisy animals	Remove animals (cockerels)
11 Road drill and noisy compressor	No muffler, worn bearings	Provide mufflers Replace compressor
12 Domestic	Pop Group	Discontinued
13 Domestic	Noisy neighbours	No action
14 Domestic	Use of buzz-saw	Curtail use



## Clean Air Acts, 1956-68

27 complaints were made of nuisance from smoke, 10 of which were of garden bonfires: 5 requiring action. Two of the complaints were in connection with clearing land for building development and the remainder arose from industrial or domestic boilers. There are no large installations from which serious nuisance is likely to occur.

### Clean Air Act, 1956 - Section 3. Notification of Proposed Installation of New Furnaces

5 notifications received, mainly of school premises. None of the installations exceeded  $1\frac{1}{4}$  million BThU/Hr rating.

## Drainage

18 complaints were received, ten of which were of domestic drainage defects, three of blocked sewers and the remainder of drain blockages at business premises.

At one property a nuisance had resulted from an overflowing cesspool. The owner failed to comply with a Statutory Notice served under the Public Health (Recurring Nuisances) Act, 1969, and a Nuisance Order was granted by the Magistrates. The Order was not complied with and the matter was referred back to the Court. The defendant returned a not guilty plea.

The case was proved and a fine of £5 imposed with costs for a similar amount. The necessary repairs to the cesspool were then carried out.

## Pests

49 complaints of nuisance from various pests including fleas, ants, snakes, hornets, silver fish, rabbits, earwigs, pigeons, flies, beetles, mosquitoes and squirrels were received. Treatment was carried out in the case of fleas, cockroaches, wasps along roadways and mosquitoes. In the other cases advice was mainly sought.

Over a hundred complaints of wasp nests were received which were referred to a local man who is prepared to deal with them for a small fee.

## Feral Pigeons

Trapping has continued in the Station Road, New Milton, area and a total of 20 pigeons caught. Private individuals are still feeding these birds which only encourages them to roost on roofs with the resultant damage to property. There would appear to be an overall reduction in numbers over previous years.

## Food Supplies

Fifty complaints were received regarding food purchased or delivered and details are given under the part of the report headed "Food and Drugs Act, 1955".

## MILK AND DAIRIES ACT AND REGULATIONS

There are 3 registered dairies, 66 registered distributors of milk and 3 pasteurising establishments. 2 of the latter establishments pasteurise under the Holder Process and the other has a H.T.S.T. plant. In the former cases the milk is retained at a temperature of not less than 145°F and not more than 150°F for at least 30 minutes and in the latter the milk is retained at a temperature of not less than 161°F for at least 15 seconds; in both methods the milk is required to be immediately cooled to below 50°F.

One of the dairies using a Holder Process plant ceased operating at the end of March.

Powers of licensing have been delegated to this authority by the County Council and the plants and premises are subject to inspection by officers of the Public Health Department. Samples of pasteurised milk are taken at least once monthly from each pasteurising establishment and are examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Poole.

An average of 3,232 gallons of milk are pasteurised each day in the Borough, giving an annual gallonage of 1,180,000.

## ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Class of Milk	No. of Samples taken	Appropriate Tests	Samples	
			Passed	Failed
T.T. Pasteurised	77	Phosphatase	76	1
		Methylene Blue	76	1
Raw	2	Methylene Blue	-	2
		Brucella Ring Test	2	-
U.H.T.	1	Less than 10 colonies	1	-

Of the 77 pasteurised milk samples taken, one failed the methylene blue test and another failed the phosphatase test. Notice under Section 44 (2)(a) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 was served on the dairy concerned. A further breach of the condition within 12 months renders the dairy liable to prosecution.

The dairy farm from which the raw milk failures were obtained ceased operating.

20 batches of milk bottles were tested for cleanliness following machine washing.

There are 26 milk producers in the Borough. No "Untreated" milk is sold within the Borough although one farmer holds a retailing licence.

#### MEAT, SLAUGHTERHOUSES, FOOD STORES, ETC.

There is one licensed slaughterhouse in the Borough sited in Sky End Lane, Hordle. These premises have been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

100% inspection of animals slaughtered has been possible since the operation of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. Meat inspection duties are carried out on a rota basis by Mr. Tomkins, Mr. Stopher and Mr. Fleming.

Under these Regulations the charges recoverable by the Local Authority for meat inspection are:

13p per bovine animal (other than calf)  
4p per calf or pig  
3p per sheep or lamb



# POST MORTEM INSPECTION

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ) Number inspected)	404	848	54	1680	1328
All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	-	-	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	130	534	3	42	169
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B.	32.4	63.0	5.6	2.5	12.9
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	-	-	-	-	0.45

Animals slaughtered and inspected: 4314

Weight of meat and offal condemned:	tons.	cwt.	lbs.
Carcase meat		19	83
Offal	3	16	101
Total ... ..	4	16	72

## INSPECTION OF FOOD AT FOOD SHOPS

The following foods were examined at retail shops and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption:

		tons.	cwt.	lbs.
Tinned Foods	Blown, damaged etc.	1		51
Meat	Decomposition, bone taint	15		108
Frozen Foods	Breakdown of refrigerator(unsound)	10		104
Other Foods	Rancid, decomposition			80
Total ... ..		1	9	7

## POULTRY INSPECTION

1. Number of poultry processing premises within the district ..... 1
2. Number of visits made ..... 306
3. Total number of birds processed during the year ..... 6,014,317
4. Type of bird processed .. Broilers and a small percentage of hens
5. Percentage of whole and part birds rejected  
as unfit for human consumption ..... 1.74
6. Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human  
consumption:

						tons.	cwt.	lbs.
Dead on arrival	...	...	...	...	...	66	3	92
Rejects	...	...	...	...	...	58	3	27
Condemned on inspection		...	...	...		5	4	105
Total ... ..						129	12	-

## 7. Comments

The daily inspection of poultry at the one large packing station has continued this year. The total throughput has remained at about the same level. There has been a large increase in the number of birds rejected, this has arisen mainly as a result of nutritional problems and not from disease.

The work which has been carried out in the previous two years into the incidence of salmonella in poultry, in co-operation with the Public Health Laboratory, Poole, and the Central Laboratory, Colindale, has continued and weekly samples of dressed poultry and viscera, also drainage and plant swabs have been taken. In addition samples of litter and cloacal swabs have been taken from the broiler farms. The results of this work have not been conclusive but as has previously been reported it is now known that salmonella organisms are present in the gut of the live bird and this can easily be spread from broiler house to broiler house unless special precautions are taken to prevent this by thorough cleansing and disinfection. The monitoring of the processing plant assists in assessing the efficacy of disinfection procedures.



### KNACKERS' YARD

There is one Knackers' Yard situated in the rural part of the Borough.

The number of horses slaughtered at these premises during the year was 18 and 151 horse carcasses were received during the same period.

Animals other than horses slaughtered during the year were 29.

The premises have been satisfactorily maintained during the year.

### MEAT (STERILIZATION) REGULATIONS, 1969

These Regulations came into operation on the 1st November, 1969, the effect of which is to require meat from Knackers' Yards and unfit meat from Slaughterhouses to be properly sterilized; the Regulations also apply to imported unfit meat.

The Regulations apply to two premises in the Borough i.e. The Slaughterhouse, Sky End Lane and the Knackers' Yard, Tiptoe.

During the year 5 samples of pet meat have been submitted for bacteriological examination and in one case the sample was unsatisfactory indicating that cooking had been inadequate. Subsequent samples taken were satisfactory.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Report of the Chief Sampling Officer (Mr. J. S. Preston) relating to the samples of food and drugs taken in the Borough of Lymington during the year ending 31st March, 1971

During the year ended 31st March, 1971, 38 samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, within the Borough of Lymington.

#### Milk Samples

9 milk samples, including 5 of "Channel Islands" were obtained; all 9 were found to be satisfactory.

#### Miscellaneous Samples

29 samples of articles other than milk were obtained, ten being the subject of adverse reports the details of which are as follows:-



- (1) The outside cover, illustrating the contents - Blackcurrant Flavour Puffs - was found to be misleading, as the illustration showed a bisected puff the filling of which was shown to contain a substantial amount of jam. The filling contained only 5% jam and 33% imitation cream. This matter was taken up with the manufacturers who agreed to modify the illustration suitably.

(2) (3) and (4)

These samples were of vegetable soup, new potatoes and baked beans, the containers of which bore no labels or any other indications as to contents which are a requirement of the Regulations. The vendor, a market stall trader, was prosecuted, the fines and costs totalling £43.

- (5) Following a consumer complaint, a portion of pork pie was analysed, which showed that a safety pin found in the pie had been baked in the filling. Proceedings resulted in the company responsible being fined £25 with costs totalling £15.20.

- (6) Two dark objects were seen in the end slice of a loaf of bread, these being identified as rodent excreta. Proceedings were instituted which resulted in the bakery being fined £10. with £10. costs.

(7) (8) and (9)

Three samples of pork sausages taken in the last few days prior to Christmas, were found to be deficient in meat content based on the minimum of 65% for pork sausages in the appropriate Regulations. Additionally, one sample was also found to contain excess preservative. The deficiencies of meat content were in the order of 7%, 10% and 12%; it is intended to institute proceedings in respect of meat deficiencies of 10% or more. The excess preservative will be the subject of a further charge.

- (10) A consumer found a small piece of black substance in a can of raspberries, which proved to be carbon, probably picked up with the raspberries when they were collected from the field. After consideration, a warning is to be issued to the packers.

#### General

In addition to the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, the usual attention was given to the labels and descriptions of food and drugs under the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act. There were no serious complaints concerning these matters.

J. S. Preston

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955  
FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Food premises in the Borough total 333, grouped in the following categories of trade, and indicating those which comply with Regulation 16 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 (provision of wash hand basins) and those premises to which Regulation 19 applies (provision of sinks) and which comply.

Trade	No.	Regulation 16	Regulation 19	
		Wash hand basins provided	Sinks reqd.	Pro-vided
Restaurants, Licensed Premises, Hotels, Clubs etc.	121	121	121	121
School Canteens	17	17	17	17
Fishmongers/Fryers	15	15	15	15
Butchers	23	23	23	23
Greengrocers	21	21	21	21
Grocery - Provisions	69	69	69	69
Bakers	10	10	10	10
Confectioners	43	43	20	20
Miscellaneous	14	14	6	6

Number of premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream:

Grocers and General Stores .....	61
Cafes and Licensed Premises .....	25
Confectioners only .....	38
Fruiterers and Greengrocers .....	7
Others .....	7

Number of registered dairies ..... 3

Number of licensed dealers in milk ..... 66

Number of pasteurisers ..... 3

Number of premises registered for the preparation of Preserved Foods:

Fried Fish premises .....	7
Grocers .....	28
Butchers .....	24
Cafes .....	5
Others .....	7

Inspection of premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act ... 155



Inspection of premises registered under the  
Milk and Dairies Regulations ..... 94

Inspection of other food premises, stalls and vehicles,  
including visits under the Food Hygiene Regulations ..... 539

During the year 48 premises were found where there was non-compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960; defects were remedied at 60 premises including those outstanding from 1969.

#### Analysis of items dealt with:

Redecorations .....	24
Walls, floors, ceilings etc. repaired .....	12
Washing facilities .....	6
Sanitary accommodation .....	3
General cleanliness .....	11
Other items .....	4

#### Food Complaints

There were 33 complaints of foreign matter in food, or of the unsound condition of food purchased or delivered from food premises. Action was required in 18 cases and warnings given to the firms concerned. In one case of a complaint of a foreign body in imported cheese the matter was reported to the Department of Health and Social Security but has not yet been resolved. One other case, involving a mouldy pie purchased from a retailer outside the area, was reported to the authority concerned. Proceedings were taken in the Magistrates Court against the retailer. A fine of £25 was imposed with £10 costs.

Five specimens were sent to the Public Analyst in respect of the above complaints; three of the reports made exonerated the manufacturer from liability.

#### Ice Cream

No Ice Cream is manufactured in the Borough. 33 samples of Ice Cream were taken and the results were as follows:-

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Samples	Number	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade
		1	2	3	4

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Ice Cream	33	24	7	2	-
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The samples mainly consisted of loose or soft ice cream. The results indicate to some extent the high standard of purity now achieved by this industry.

FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND DELIVERY VEHICLES)  
REGULATIONS, 1966

Of ten vehicles examined only one failed to meet the requirements of the Regulations. This van, which operated from outside the district, lacked proper washing facilities and was in a dirty condition. The district concerned was informed. The vehicle no longer operates in the area.

During the year it has been necessary to draw attention of 17 stall holders, who sell foodstuffs in the street market at Lymington, to non-compliance with these Regulations. In one instance proceedings in the Magistrates Court were taken against a stallholder and his assistant for non-compliance concerning 13 separate offences. Fines totalling £77 were imposed.

Another stall holder was observed selling a quantity of tinned foodstuffs without labels or markings. A combined inspection was subsequently made by the district Public Health Inspector and the Weights and Measures Inspector when a number of tins were found to be unlabelled and damaged.

Proceedings were taken by the County Council and fines totalling £33 and £10 costs were imposed.

CARAVAN AND TENT SITES

45 Site Licences have been issued under the 1960 Act including 17 in respect of individual caravans and one licence has been issued for a tented site under the Public Health Act, 1936. Sites have been licensed for a total of 2450 caravans, and the tented site for 60 tents.

Following are the details of the sites licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960:-

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		<u>No. of Caravans</u>
Number of Licensed sites (2 or more caravans)	28	2433
Number of Licensed sites (single caravan)	17	17
		<hr/>
Number of sites with permanent licences	21	2135
Number of sites licensed for over 5 years	6	99
Number of sites licensed for 5 years and under	18	216

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		<u>No. of Caravans</u>
Sites licensed for residential use	20	123
Sites licensed for holiday use only	15	1520
Sites licensed for residential/holiday use	10	807

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	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Caravans used as permanent homes	366	348	330	316	311
No. of adults living in caravans	592	563	522	491	485
No. of children living in caravans	114	97	61	65	62
No. of elderly persons in caravans	152	146	137	124	138

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The number of permanently occupied residential caravans is only slightly less than the previous year. It is probable that this figure will remain static for several years as most of the occupiers seem to prefer this way of life.

There is an increase in the number of older people occupying the sites; of the 12 sites which accommodate the majority of residential caravans there are 7 on which there are no children at all. 3 have only 4 children; the largest has 39 children and the second largest 11 children.

The small caravan has gradually given way to the mobile home and the usual models now average 30' in length. Caravans are now being made wider too and problems of density and spacing arise.

Proceedings were instituted in the Magistrates Court against the occupier of a caravan for siting it on land without the benefit of a licence (Section 1 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960). A fine of £5 was imposed.

An appeal against the refusal of the Council to vary a licence to increase the number of caravans on the site was made to the Magistrates. The appeal was dismissed.

During the year unsatisfactory conditions were found on sites in 23 instances. Remedial measures were taken as follows:

Decoration/repair to ablutions .....	9
Defective roads and paths .....	3
Defective caravans .....	1
Unlicensed sites .....	4
Spacing of caravans .....	6
Sanitary disposal points .....	1
Excess number of caravans .....	1
General standards .....	1



## HOUSING

### HOUSING ACT, 1957 AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

1.	Number of dwellings made fit or in which defects were remedied after informal action .....	39
2.	After formal action .....	2
3.	Number of dwellings demolished as a result of Formal action .....	4
	Informal action .....	7
4.	Number of houses closed .....	2
5.	Number of houses where undertakings have been accepted .....	4
6.	Number of parts of houses closed (underground rooms) .....	1
7.	Number of Council owned houses demolished (prefabricated) .....	27
8.	Number of persons displaced .....	32
9.	Number of families re-housed by the Council .....	18

Following investigations made regarding applications for Council accommodation, 65 reports were submitted to the Committee. 35 families living in overcrowded conditions were rehoused by the Council.

### HOUSING ACT, 1957

#### Part III

#### Clearance Area No. 1/68

#### Nos. 4 - 26, Lower Buckland Road, Lymington

These 12 properties were included in the Clearance Area declared by the Council in April, 1968. A Compulsory Purchase Order was submitted to the then Minister of Housing and Local Government and a Public Enquiry held at the Town Hall on 13th March, 1969 in respect of five of the properties where the owners had made objection. The Order was confirmed by the Minister on the 15th May, 1969.

Negotiations are still proceeding between the District Valuer and the owners' representative and in the meantime only 4 of the houses have been vacated and the occupants rehoused.

### HOUSING ACT, 1961

#### HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION OR LET IN LODGINGS

Number of premises in register December, 1969 .....	17
Number found during the year .....	6
Number removed from register during the year .....	-

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Number of premises in register December, 1970 .....	23
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Action was required in respect of a number of matters and an analysis of the unsatisfactory conditions follows:-

Unsatisfactory means of escape in case of fire .....	7
Overcrowding .....	2
Lack of facilities .....	5
Unsatisfactory rooms .....	5

#### Notices Served

<u>Section 15</u> Works required to defective premises ....	1
<u>Section 16</u> Provision of means of escape from fire ..	1

#### Housing Act, 1969

Section 60(2) Undertaking not to use rooms for human habitation .....	1
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Four inspections in the company of the Fire Prevention Officer were made where means of escape were considered hazardous. His recommendations were in each case implemented.

#### RENT ACT, 1968

No applications were received for a Certificate of Disrepair during the year.

#### HOUSING ACT, 1969 - Part 1

#### Standard Grants

Since this Act came into operation in June, 1959, 402 applications for Standard Grants have been investigated and at the end of this year's report 253 dwellings, with the aid of a Grant, have been provided with all 5 amenities (bath or shower, hot water supply, wash basin, inside W.C. and a sink).

60 applications have been refused for one reason or another or withdrawn by the applicant.

#### Details of applications made during 1970 are as follows:

Number of applications received ... ..	33
Number of applications refused/withdrawn, etc. ...	1
Number of applications approved ... ..	32
Work completed during 1970 (including applications made prior to 1970) ... ..	18

Total sum involved: £2,475

### Works completed in 1970:

Provision of a bath in a bathroom .....	12
Provision of a wash hand basin .....	17
Provision of a hot water supply .....	17
Provision of a W.C. ....	14
Provision of a larder .....	6
Provision of a sink .....	-

### DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

These Grants, which the Council may make at its discretion, are made for thorough improvements to a high standard or for providing dwellings by conversion.

The Council decided to consider future applications for Discretionary Grants, in accordance with the requirements of the Housing Act, 1969. The Act came into operation in August, 1969 and since that date 16 applications have been made.

### Details of applications made during 1970 are as follows:

Number of applications received .....	11
Number of applications refused/withdrawn etc. ...	4
Number of applications approved .....	8
Work completed during 1970 .....	3
Number withdrawn after approval .....	1
 Total Maximum Grant approved .....	 £4,527
Total Grant paid to date .....	£3,320

### HOUSING ACT, 1969 - Part 11

#### Housing Survey and General Improvement Areas

The Act follows the report of the Central Housing Advisory Committee and incorporates most of the recommendations set out in the White Paper "Old Houses into New Homes". Amendments to the existing Improvement Grant and Standard Grant Schemes are made increasing the amount available in the former to £1,000 and in the latter case from £155 to £200. Where a bathroom needs to be built on, or a septic tank or cesspool provided, this latter figure can be increased to a maximum of £450. The new Improvement Grant now permits certain repairs and replacements to rank for grant.

The compulsory powers of improvement under the 1964 Act have been repealed except in the case of individual dwellings outside General Improvement Areas.



The provisions relating to Area Improvement include environmental improvements such as tree planting, provision of parking areas and shopping precincts, improvement of street furniture etc., as well as the improvement of the dwellings within the area.

The Act places a duty on the Local Authority to cause an inspection of their district to ascertain whether there are houses which should be cleared, repaired or improved and which could advantageously be included in General Improvement Areas.

It is estimated that there are approximately 6,200 pre-war houses in the district which require to be included in the survey which has been authorised by the Public Health Committee. A start has been made during 1970 and 1,200 properties surveyed. The following figures show their breakdown and classification:-

Total inspected .....	1214
Number in good repair and with all amenities .....	798
Number lacking facilities in good repair .....	200
Number lacking facilities in poor repair .....	122
Number with all facilities in poor repair .....	76
Number unfit .....	18

Those facilities found lacking:-

(a) Bath in a bathroom .....	172
(b) Hot and cold to bath .....	185
(c) Wash hand basin .....	246
(d) Hot and cold to wash hand basin .....	283
(e) Sink .....	9
(f) Hot and cold to sink .....	135
(g) Internal W.C. ....	173

The owners of all properties where facilities were found to be lacking have been approached and advised on the grant schemes available and the appropriate literature sent to them.

The response to date has not been encouraging, some 15 Standard Grants have been applied for only. It has been found that where the occupants are elderly the majority are not interested in having improvements carried out as the upheaval caused by such alterations is too much for them, and not having had these facilities in their lifetime see no reason to have them now. Similarly elderly landlords see little prospect of a return on their investments despite the generous grants available.

The survey so far has also brought to light some 198 properties in varying degrees of disrepair. Initially all owners of tenanted properties with any degree of disrepair have been sent an informal letter requesting that the necessary repairs be carried out.



Section 9(1)A of the Housing Act now gives the Local Authority power to require repair to houses which are not yet unfit but require substantial repairs to bring them up to a reasonable standard. It is hoped that a further 1,200 houses will be inspected during the next 12 months.

### General Improvement Areas

During the survey particular attention has been made to the possibility of groups of houses, or compact areas, being incorporated into a comprehensive scheme of improvement as defined in the Act of 1969. So far a viable area of private sector houses has not been found but there are distinct possibilities in combining private and Council owned dwellings both in the Lymington and New Milton district and it is anticipated that one such scheme will be the subject of a report in 1971.

### HOUSING ACT, 1969 - Part III

The Act introduced a new system governing the rents of privately rented dwellings which have been brought up to a satisfactory standard. In future, conditions governing the rent of these houses will not be attached to grants. Controlled tenancies will be converted to regulated tenancies where the qualifying standard is attained; the rent will be determined under the Rent Act, 1968. The responsibility of local authorities is to deal with applications for certificates relating to the state of the dwelling where it is let on a controlled tenancy.

The following table indicates the number of applications made for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1970.

#### Improvement Cases

No. of applications for qualification certificates under section 44(2) under consideration at end of period .....	9
No. of certificates of provisional approval issued .....	9
No. of qualification certificates issued under section 46(3) .....	3

#### Standard amenities already provided

No. of applications for qualification certificates under section 44(1) under consideration at end of period .....	25
No. of qualification certificates issued under section 45(2) in respect of:-	

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (i) dwellings with rateable value of £90 or more in Greater London or of £60 or more elsewhere ..... | 5 |
|--|---|

- (ii) dwellings with rateable value of £60 to less than £90 in Greater London or of £40 to less than £60 elsewhere ..... 3
- (iii) dwellings with rateable value of less than £60 in Greater London or less than £40 elsewhere ..... -

Exemption for low-income tenants from section 54

No. of certificates issued under section 55 ..... -

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act is concerned with provisions for the safety, health and welfare of people employed in offices, shops and fuel storage premises.

The following are details of the Statistical Return submitted to the Department of Employment and Productivity for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1970.

Class of Premises	Premises Registered	General Inspections	No. of persons Employed
Offices	124	2	1137
Shops (Retail)	287	3	1267
Wholesale premises	4	-	62
Catering Establishments	47	-	285
Staff Canteens	1	-	27
Fuel Storage Depots	4	-	27

Total Males ..... 1232

Total Females ..... 1573

Registration and Inspection

All registered premises had been inspected by the end of the year. 11 registrations had been received during the year and of these 5 were due to change of ownership and 6 to new premises registering for the first time.

5 general inspections were made and non-compliance with the Act and Regulations were found in 6 premises which amounted to 24 items of omission or defects.

## Operation of the General Provisions of the Act

Defects dealt with included protection of machinery, in one case a guillotine, by providing suitable guards, provision of hot water supply for hand washing and facilities for drying clothes. An informal notice was served on one premises where contravention of Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 17 and 24 of the Act were found. The works required were carried out without formal action being required.

## Accidents

Six accidents were reported and investigated during the year. One occurred in an office, three in stockrooms attached to shops and the other two in shops. None of the accidents was serious and no legal action was required.

## Hoists and Lifts

There are six lifts in the Borough which come within the scope of the Act. Four are operated mechanically and require engineering inspection every six months and two manually operated lifts require a certificate of compliance every 12 months. No defects were reported during the year.

## LICENCES ISSUED

<u>Licence</u>	<u>Number of Licences Issued</u>
Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963 .....	1
Slaughterhouse Licence .....	1
Slaughtermen's Licence .....	7
Knacker's Yard Licence .....	1
Pet Animals Act, 1951 .....	4
Game Licences .....	15
Petroleum Licences .....	68
Riding Establishments Act, 1964 .....	4
Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1963 ....	66
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960:	
Permanent Licences ...	21
Temporary Licences ...	24



## PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

The Chief Public Health Inspector is also the Petroleum Officer for the Borough.

There are 68 licensed premises and the following table indicates the type of premises:

<u>Type</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Petroleum Spirit</u> <u>(Galls)</u>	<u>Petroleum Mixture</u> <u>(Galls)</u>
Private Stores	38	24,275	1,340
Filling Stations	29	164,075	114
Pontoon Refueller	1	1,600	-
	68	189,950	1,454

Total amount paid in Licence fees .... £260

Three new tank installations were tested comprising tanks of total capacity 17,000 gallons. Two disused tanks were rendered safe (capacity 1,000 gallons).

The following table indicates the measures taken to operate the licensing conditions:-

1.	Garages where tanks have been subjected to ullage test ...	17
2.	Number of tanks tested .....	37
3.	Pipe lines subjected to pressure tests .....	7
4.	Premises requiring electrical certificates .....	37
5.	Premises inspected for electrical certificates .....	37
6.	Premises where faults found .....	22
7.	Premises where faults rectified .....	17
8.	Premises where instructions given .....	3
9.	Premises where quotations awaited .....	1

An application to install an unattended self service coin operated pump was considered but refused by the Committee. The site was considered unsuitable.

An investigation was made as a result of a notification of petrol fumes in a storeroom of a garage/filling station. It was ascertained that overfilling of a tank during delivery was not reported by the attendant. Fumes passing back up a drain and seepage into the Council's surface water sewer were, in my view, the cause of the trouble. Explosive meter readings indicated that a dangerous atmosphere was

developing in the garage and possibly in the sewer. I considered it necessary to call on the services of the Fire Service to flush out the sewers and received their full co-operation. What might have been a serious incident was averted. Works were carried out to minimize the possibility of such an occurrence being repeated.

As mentioned in a previous report petroleum spirit is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as heavy as air, the explosive limits are between  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$  to 6% of petroleum spirit vapour in air and one volume of liquid is capable of producing about 150 volumes of petroleum vapour. One cubic foot of petroleum spirit ( $6\frac{1}{4}$  gallons) can produce 10,000 cubic feet of vapour/air explosive vapour mixture. As the vapour rarely rises over 4' above the ground the dangers are obvious.

The practise of storing petrol in polythene containers is increasing. The Petroleum Spirit (Motor Vehicles etc.) Regulations, 1929 does not permit petroleum spirit to be kept otherwise than in metal vessels. This equally applies to petroleum spirit kept for private use. The danger arises from the escape of spirit or vapour from fractures. Further, being thermo-plastic the containers can also distort easily in quite moderate heat.

#### ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

There is one animal boarding establishment licensed under the above Act. The premises were found to be satisfactorily maintained.

#### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Licences have been issued for four premises. Conditions were satisfactory in each case.

#### RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

Four premises have been licensed under the Act. 31 visits were made by the district Public Health Inspector and each premises had a visit from a veterinary officer.

The one premises which fell short of approved standards has now been improved and new buildings provided.

## RODENT CONTROL

There is one Rodent Officer/Operator employed by the Council and following are the details of the work carried out during the year.

<u>TYPE OF PROPERTY</u>		
	<u>Non-</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
	<u>Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
<u>Properties other than Sewers:</u>		
1. Number of properties in district	17,486	128
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notifications	975	-
(b) Number infested (i) Rats ...	758	-
(ii) Mice ...	66	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	173	3
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	51	-
(ii) Mice	2	-
4. <u>Sewers:</u>		
Sewers found to be infested by rats during the year .....	13	-
5. Total inspections .....	3061	3

### Sewer Treatment, 1970

The sewers in the New Milton, Barton and Ashley areas were treated, some 126 manholes being baited. These included two relatively new sewer areas in the Brook Avenue North and New Milton North Estate areas being treated for the first time. The bait used was a plain sausage rusk, mixed with paranitrophenol as a mould inhibitor, laid in 4 oz. quantities. In addition five further manholes were baited in the Lympington, Pennington and Milford areas, these being where takes had been recorded during the previous year. Takes were recorded in thirteen cases and these were treated immediately with 4 oz. fluoracetamide poison baits, of these four showed takes at the next visit and were baited again using the same poison. The subsequent visit, however, a week later revealed no further takes.



It is interesting to note that eight of the thirteen places where takes were recorded were near or adjacent to areas of redevelopment and it is thought this could be the likely cause of infestation in these areas.

It was decided for the first time this year to follow up this annual treatment with a further six monthly check in those areas where takes had been recorded on the previous treatment. In accordance with Ministry recommendations the next two manholes below those originally treated were also baited where possible, some thirty six manholes being involved, again using a fluoracetamide bait. No takes were recorded at this treatment which would seem to indicate that the sewer infestations previously recorded were of a minor nature and had been satisfactorily cleared at that time.

This system of sewer treatment was somewhat more involved than that previously adopted and more time consuming; the end product not only ensures rat free sewers but would appear to contribute to a reduction in above ground infestation.

#### General Comments

The main rodenticide used is still "Warfarin" but other anticoagulants are available, namely Coumatetralyl and chlorophacinone, the latter more effective against mice.

Alpha-chloralose has been used effectively in cases of mice infestation and where Warfarin has been ineffective, particularly indoors where temperatures are low. Altogether over a ton of poison bait was used during the year.

There were 511 complaints of rats from residents in the Borough and an investigation made in each case. 46 complaints were made from business premises and complete treatment was made, on payment, at 42 premises. Fees of £116.55 were recovered.

The Council's refuse sites are visited weekly and permanent baiting points are maintained.

The peak period for rat infestation is between the middle of April and the middle of July and the low point usually in December/January. No heavy infestations were experienced during 1970.

J. G. Jenkins

Chief Public Health Inspector

## GENERAL REMARKS

The general health of the Borough throughout the year was satisfactory.

The incidence of infectious disease was extremely low. Under the continued influence of measles vaccination the number of cases of measles notified was by far the lowest ever recorded in the Borough.

The estimated population rose by 280 to 33,790. This is the smallest increase in any year since 1953. Deaths exceeded births by 207. After showing a rising trend in the previous three years the birth rate fell and was the lowest since 1955. The adjusted rate, however, which takes account of the age and sex distribution of the population, was above the national figure.

The infant mortality rate rose sharply and was double the national rate. This kind of fluctuation occurs with small populations and is of no statistical significance.

The death rate rose but the adjusted rate was well below the national figure.

The Housing waiting list again increased and is now approaching 1,000.

There is much talk nowadays about "Pollution" as though it is something which has only recently been discovered. It has in fact been with us since the beginning of time, in differing degrees. It is well to remember that Public Health Departments have been, for over 100 years, the country's principal guardians against pollution and they remain so. Anti-pollution legislation in various fields, water, food, atmosphere, noise, is implemented at local level by public health officers and it is, in the main, only when pollution is national or international that other agencies are invoked. A study of the pages of this report reveals the numerous ways in which pollution is controlled or supervised.

I again thank the Mayor and Members of the Council for their continued interest and encouragement, colleagues in other departments for their advice and assistance and in particular the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal co-operation throughout the year.

D. J. N. McNab

Medical Officer of Health

Town Hall, Lymington

Telephone: Lymington 2242





# APPENDIX 1

## PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

### Part 1 of the Act

#### 1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	187	72	11	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	187	72	11	-

#### 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sanitary Conveniences (s.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	12	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12	14	-	2	-

Part VIII of the Act  
OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in Aug. list required by Section 133 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Pro-secu-tions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assembling Plastics	1	-	-	-	-	-
Launderer	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	-	-	-	-	-





